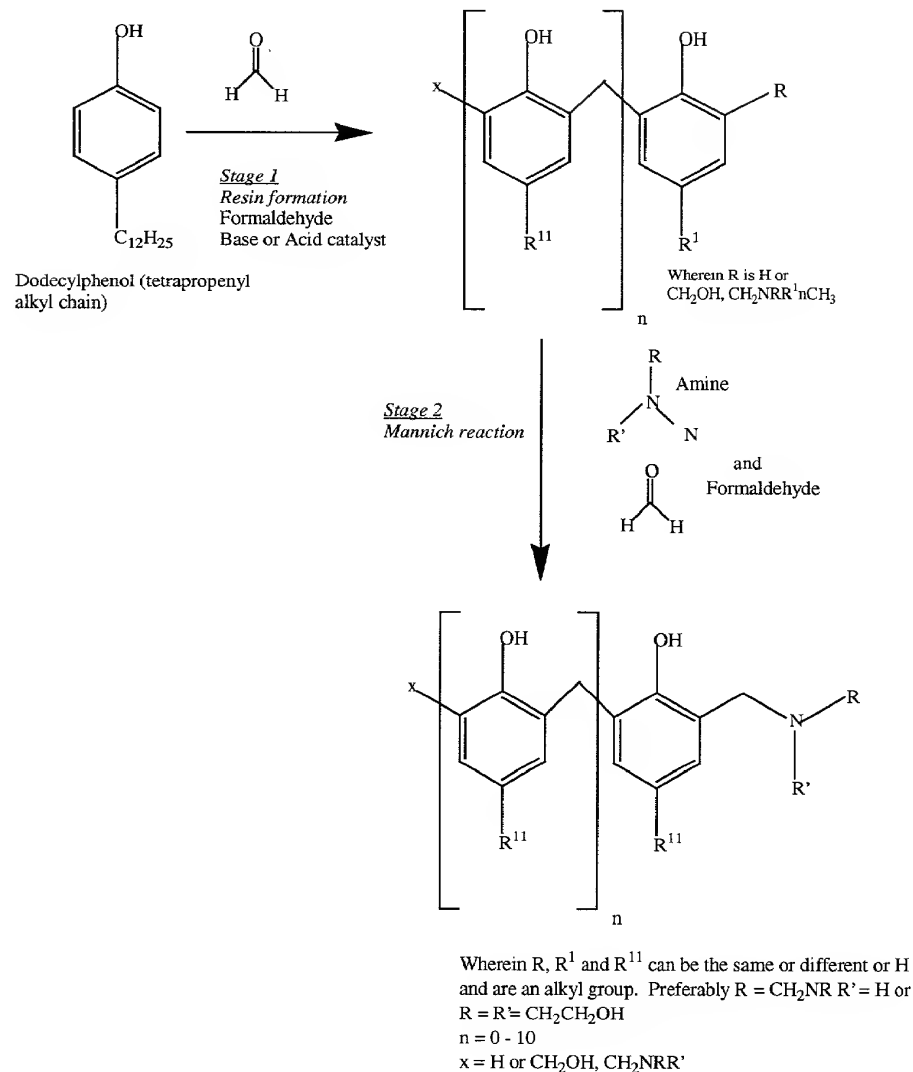


methylene groups. This intermediate product is then reacted in the range of about 1 mole oligomer:0.1 mole amine to about 1 mole oligomer:2 moles amine; preferably about 1 mole oligomer:0.2 mole amine to about 1 mole oligomer:1.5 moles amines, and more preferably about 1 mole oligomer:0.3 moles amine to about 1 mole oligomer:0.9 moles amine, resulting in amino alkylphenol product.

This reaction occurs at a temperature of about 40°C to about 200°C, preferably about 50°C to about 160°C, and more preferably about 60°C to about 150°C. The reaction may be carried out at elevated to reduced pressure, but is preferably carried out at atmospheric pressure. The reaction continues until the Mannich product is formed.

10

This embodiment is illustrated as follows:



The emulsifier may be a mixture of the amino alkylphenol with

- 5 (i) at least one fuel-soluble product made by reacting at least one hydrocarbyl-substituted carboxylic acid acylating agent with ammonia or an amine, including, but not limited to, alkanol amines, hydroxy amines, and the like, the hydrocarbyl substituent of said acylating agent having about 50 to about 500 carbon atoms;
- (ii) at least one of an ionic or a nonionic compound having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) of about 1 to about 40;
- 10 (iii) mixture of (ii) with (i);
- (iv) a water-soluble compound selected from the group consisting of amine salts, ammonium salts, azide compounds, nitrate esters, nitramine, nitro compounds,

alkali metal salts, alkaline earth metal salts, in combination with at least one of (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vii) or combinations thereof;

(v) the reaction product of polyacidic polymer with at least one fuel soluble product made by reacting at least one hydrocarbyl-substituted carboxylic acid acylating agent with ammonia, an amine, a polyamine, alkanol amines, or hydroxy amines; or

(vi) combinations thereof.

The emulsifier may be present in the water fuel emulsion at a concentration of about 0.05% to about 20% by weight, in another embodiment about 0.05% to about 10% by weight, in another embodiment about 0.1% to about 5% by weight, and in a further embodiment of about 0.01% to about 3% by weight of the water fuel emulsion.

Cetane Improver

In one embodiment, the water-fuel emulsion contains a cetane improver. The cetane improvers that are useful include but are not limited to peroxides, nitrates, nitrites, nitrocarbamates, and the like. Useful cetane improvers include but are not limited to nitropropane, dinitropropane, tetranitromethane, 2-nitro-2-methyl-1-butanol, 2-methyl-2-nitro-1-propanol, and the like. Also included are nitrate esters of substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic or cycloaliphatic alcohols which may be monohydric or polyhydric. These include substituted and unsubstituted alkyl or cycloalkyl nitrates having up to about 10 carbon atoms, and in one embodiment about 2 to about 10 carbon atoms. The alkyl group may be either linear or branched, or a mixture of linear or branched alkyl groups. Examples include methyl nitrate, ethyl nitrate, n-propyl nitrate, isopropyl nitrate, allyl nitrate, n-butyl nitrate, isobutyl nitrate, sec-butyl nitrate, tert-butyl nitrate, n-amyl nitrate, isoamyl nitrate, 2-amyl nitrate, 3-amyl nitrate, tert-amyl nitrate, n-hexyl nitrate, n-heptyl nitrate, n-octyl nitrate, 2-ethylhexyl nitrate, sec-octyl nitrate, n-nonyl nitrate, n-decyl nitrate, cyclopentyl nitrate, cyclohexyl nitrate, methylcyclohexyl nitrate, and isopropylcyclohexyl nitrate. Also useful are the nitrate esters of alkoxy-substituted aliphatic alcohols such as 2-ethoxyethyl nitrate, 2-(2-ethoxy-ethoxy) ethyl nitrate, 1-methoxypropyl-2-nitrate, 4-ethoxybutyl nitrate, etc., as well as diol nitrates such as 1,6-hexamethylene dinitrate. A useful cetane improver is 2-ethylhexyl nitrate.

The concentration of the cetane improver in the water-fuel emulsion may be at any concentration sufficient to provide the emulsion with the desired cetane number.